AMENDED IN SENATE JANUARY 4, 2012

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 27, 2011

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 11, 2011

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 25, 2011

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 31, 2011

SENATE BILL

No. 383

Introduced by Senator Wolk

February 15, 2011

An act to amend Sections 216 and 218 of, to repeal Section 2826.5 of, and to repeal and add Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 2830) of Part 2 of Division 1 of, the Public Utilities Code, relating to energy. An act to repeal Sections 19850.5 and 19850.6 of the Business and Professions Code, and to amend Sections 326.3 and 326.5 of the Penal Code, relating to bingo, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 383, as amended, Wolk. Community-Based Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program. Remote caller bingo.

The California Constitution allows the Legislature, by statute, to authorize cities and counties to provide for bingo games for charitable purposes. Existing law authorizes cities and counties to permit eligible nonprofit organizations to conduct bingo games and remote caller bingo games, as defined, for charitable purposes pursuant to an ordinance that allows those games to be conducted in accordance with specified requirements. Existing law sets forth a model ordinance for a city, county, or city and county to authorize remote caller bingo, and

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prohibits an organization from conducting remote caller bingo more than 2 days per week. Existing law requires an organization authorized to conduct remote caller bingo games to provide at least 30 days' advance written notice of its intent to conduct a remote caller bingo game.

This bill additionally would permit a city, county, or city and county to amend an existing local ordinance that allows bingo games to be conducted within that jurisdiction, by resolution, to permit the conduct of remote caller bingo games pursuant to that ordinance, as specified. The bill would include among those organizations eligible to conduct remote caller bingo a charitable organization affiliated with a community college district. The bill would prohibit an organization from conducting remote caller bingo more than 2 days per week, but would permit an organization to hold one additional game, at its election, in each calendar quarter. The bill would require an organization authorized to conduct remote caller bingo games to provide at least 10 days' advance written notice of intent to conduct a remote caller bingo game on a form prescribed by the city, county, or city and county, and to provide notice within 24 hours if the location of the remote caller bingo game changes. The bill also would repeal the model ordinance.

Existing law requires the California Gambling Control Commission to regulate remote caller bingo, including licensure and operation. Among other things, any person who conducts a remote caller bingo game and any person who manufactures or otherwise provides equipment for use in the playing of a remote caller bingo game are required to be licensed. Existing law also requires the commission to approve all equipment used for remote caller bingo in advance, to monitor operation of the transmission and other equipment used for remote caller bingo, and to monitor the game.

This bill would delete all state licensure requirements for the conduct of remote caller bingo, and would, instead, require an organization that is eligible to conduct remote caller bingo games to register annually with the Department of Justice, as specified. The bill would require the department to maintain a registry on its Internet Web site of all organizations registered to conduct remote caller bingo. The bill would require the department to charge an annual registration fee of \$100, to be deposited into the California Bingo Fund, to cover the department's actual costs to administer and enforce these provisions, and would require the department to adopt regulations in that regard.

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The bill would require an organization licensed to conduct remote caller bingo, or a management company contracted with a licensed organization, to register all of its local bingo licenses with the department. The bill would authorize the department to charge a fee to cover the cost of the registration requirement and would require that registration information be made available to the public upon request.

The bill would make other technical and conforming changes relating to the duties of the Department of Justice and the commission, including setting forth procedures for a city, county, or city and county, as the local licensing entity, to obtain a background check from the department. The bill would delete the requirement that the commission approve all equipment used for remote caller bingo in advance, but would require the city, county, or city and county to monitor operation of the transmission and other equipment used for remote caller bingo and to monitor the game. The bill would authorize the department to audit the books and records of a licensed organization or a management company contracted by a licensed organization to conduct remote caller bingo at any time and to charge a fee for the audit. The bill would require the audit information to be made available to the public upon request. Additionally, the bill would require a management company to retain an independent California certified public accountant to conduct an annual audit of its books and records, and would subject a management company to a civil penalty for filing false information with the department.

To ensure continuity of remote caller bingo games, this bill would, until June 1, 2012, authorize a city, county, or city and county to recognize a state license, work permit, or approval of equipment that was issued by the commission and in effect on June 30, 2011, as specified. The bill would permit an authorized organization to contract with a management company to provide business services, but would require the organization to give notice of the contract to the city, county, or city and county and to meet other requirements, as specified. The bill would require the live, physical calling and broadcast of a remote caller bingo game to be conducted from a jurisdiction that authorizes by local ordinance the conduct of remote caller bingo games.

This bill would make additional changes relating to the requirements for cosponsoring remote caller bingo games, and would simplify other procedures and requirements applicable to the conduct of remote caller bingo games.

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Under existing law, any violation of the remote caller bingo provisions described above is a misdemeanor, punishable as specified.

This bill would expand the scope of an existing crime by imposing different requirements for the conduct of remote caller bingo, thereby creating a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires the California Gambling Control Commission to submit a report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2012, on the fundraising effectiveness and regulation of remote caller bingo. A loan from the Gambling Control Fund to the California Bingo Fund for the startup costs relating to remote caller bingo is required to be repaid within 5 years after the date of the loan.

This bill would delete that reporting requirement, and would delete the requirement that the startup loan be repaid within 5 years.

Existing law authorizes players who are physically present at a bingo game to use hand-held, portable card-minding devices, as specified, that are approved prior to use by the California Gambling Control Commission. Additionally, the commission is required to license persons or entities that manufacture, supply, or service card-minding devices and related equipment, and may inspect and prohibit the use of any card-minding devices that are noncompliant. Existing law requires the commission to adopt regulations concerning remote caller bingo and card-minding devices.

This bill would repeal these provisions relating to card-minding devices and the duties of the commission.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

(1) Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory jurisdiction over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility, and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Under existing law, the local government renewable energy self-generation program authorizes a local government, as defined, to receive a bill credit, as defined, to be applied to a designated benefiting account for electricity exported to

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the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility, as defined, and requires the commission to adopt a rate tariff for the benefiting account.

This bill would repeal these provisions and enact the Community-Based Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program. The program would authorize a retail customer of an electric utility to purchase a subscription, as defined, in a community facility, as defined, for the purpose of receiving a bill credit, as defined, to offset all or a portion of the customer's electricity usage, consistent with specified requirements.

Because the provisions of the bill require action by the commission to implement its requirements, a violation of these provisions would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the definition of a crime.

The bill would provide that any corporation or person engaged directly or indirectly in developing, producing, delivering, participating in, or selling interests in, a community facility is not a public utility or electrical corporation solely by reason of engaging in any of those activities.

(2) Existing law authorizes the City of Davis to receive a bill credit, as defined, to a benefiting account, as defined, for electricity supplied to the electrical grid by a photovoltaic electricity generation facility located within, and partially owned by, the city (PVUSA solar facility) and requires the commission to adopt a rate tariff for the benefiting account.

This bill would repeal these provisions relating to the City of Davis.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority-²/₃. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 19850.5 of the Business and Professions
- 2 Code is repealed.
- 3 19850.5. Notwithstanding Section 19850 or any other provision
- 4 of law, this chapter shall apply to both of the following:

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(a) The operation, regulation, and enforcement of remote caller bingo, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (t) of Section 326.3 of the Penal Code, to the extent expressly made applicable by Section 326.3 of the Penal Code. No requirement contained in this chapter shall apply to remote caller bingo unless expressly made applicable by Section 326.3 of the Penal Code.

- (b) The regulation of card-minding devices as provided in subdivision (p) of Section 326.5 of the Penal Code, to the extent expressly made applicable by Section 326.5 of the Penal Code. No requirement contained in this chapter shall apply to card-minding devices unless expressly made applicable by Section 326.5 of the Penal Code.
- SEC. 2. Section 19850.6 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

19850.6. (a) In order to avoid delays in implementing the California Remote Caller Bingo Act, including implementing remote caller bingo, testing and certifying card-minding devices, and to avoid disruption of fundraising efforts by nonprofit organizations, the Legislature finds and declares that it is necessary to provide the commission with a limited exemption from normal rulemaking procedural requirements. The commission is directed to adopt appropriate emergency regulations as soon as possible, the initial regulatory action to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law no later than May 1, 2009. It is the intent of the Legislature to provide the commission with full authority and sufficient flexibility to adopt all needed regulations. These regulations may be adopted in a series of regulatory actions. Subsequent regulatory actions may amend or repeal earlier regulatory actions, as necessary, to reflect program experience and concerns of the regulated public.

(b) The commission shall adopt emergency regulations concerning remote caller bingo and concerning card-minding devices no later than May 1, 2009. The adoption, amendment, repeal, or readoption of a regulation authorized by this section is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and the commission is hereby exempted for this purpose from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code, but shall otherwise be subject to the review and approval of the Office of Administrative Law.

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(c) Notwithstanding any other law, all emergency regulations adopted by the commission pursuant to this section before July 1, 2009, shall remain in effect until December 31, 2011, except to the extent that the commission exercises its power to adopt, amend, or repeal these regulations in whole or in part.

- SEC. 3. Section 326.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 326.3. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- (1) Nonprofit organizations provide important and essential educational, philanthropic, and social services to the people of the State of California.
- (2) One of the great strengths of California is a vibrant nonprofit sector.
- (3) Nonprofit and philanthropic organizations touch the lives of every Californian through service and employment.
- (4) Many of these services would not be available if nonprofit organizations did not provide them.
- (5) There is a need to provide methods of fundraising to nonprofit organizations to enable them to provide these essential services.
- (6) Historically, many nonprofit organizations have used charitable bingo as one of their key fundraising strategies to promote the mission of the charity.
- (7) Legislation is needed to provide greater revenues for nonprofit organizations to enable them to fulfill their charitable purposes, and especially to meet their increasing social service obligations.
- (8) Legislation is also needed to clarify that existing law requires that all charitable bingo must be played using a tangible card and that the only permissible electronic devices to be used by charitable bingo players are card-minding devices.
- (b) Neither the prohibition on gambling in this chapter nor in Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 330) applies to any remote caller bingo game that is played or conducted in a city, county, or city and county pursuant to an ordinance enacted under Section 19 of Article IV of the California Constitution, if the ordinance allows a remote caller bingo game to be played or conducted only in accordance with this section, including the following requirements:

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1 (1) The game may be conducted only by the following 2 organizations:

- (A) An organization that is exempted from the payment of the taxes imposed under the Corporation Tax Law by Section 23701a, 23701b, 23701d, 23701e, 23701f, 23701g, 23701k, 23701*l*, or 23701w of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
 - (B) A mobilehome park association.
- (C) A senior citizens organization.
- (D) Charitable organizations affiliated with a school district *or community college district*.
- (2) The organization conducting the game shall have been incorporated or in existence for three years or more.
- (3) The organization conducting the game shall be licensed pursuant to subdivision (*l*) of Section 326.5.
- (4) The receipts of the game shall be used only for charitable purposes. The organization conducting the game shall determine the disbursement of the net receipts of the game.
- (5) The operation of bingo may not be the primary purpose for which the organization is organized.
- (c) (1) A city, county, or city and county may adopt an ordinance in substantially the following form to authorize remote ealler bingo in accordance with the requirements of subdivision (b):

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Sec. _.01. Legislative Authorization.

This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 19 of Article IV of the California Constitution, as implemented by Sections 326.3 and 326.4 of the Penal Code.

Sec. _.02. Remote Caller Bingo Authorized.

Remote Caller Bingo may be lawfully played in the [City, County, or City and County] pursuant to the provisions of Sections 326.3 and 326.4 of the Penal Code, and this chapter, and not otherwise.

Sec. .03. Qualified Applicants: Applicants for Licensure.

- (a) The following organizations are qualified to apply to the License Official for a license to operate a bingo game if the receipts of those games are used only for charitable purposes:
- 38 (1) An organization exempt from the payment of the taxes imposed under the Corporation Tax Law by Section 23701a,

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1 23701b, 23701d, 23701e, 23701f, 23701g, 23701k, 23701*l*, or 23701w of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

- (2) A mobile home park association of a mobile home park that is situated in the [City, County, or City and County].
 - (3) Senior citizen organizations.

- (4) Charitable organizations affiliated with a school district.
- (b) The application shall be in a form prescribed by the License Official and shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable filing fee in an amount determined by resolution of the [Governing Body of the City, County, or City and County] from time to time. The following documentation shall be attached to the application, as applicable:
- (1) A certificate issued by the Franchise Tax Board certifying that the applicant is exempt from the payment of the taxes imposed under the Corporation Tax Law pursuant to Section 23701a, 23701b, 23701d, 23701e, 23701f, 23701g, 23701k, 23701l, or 23701w of the Revenue and Taxation Code. In lieu of a certificate issued by the Franchise Tax Board, the License Official may refer to the Franchise Tax Board's Internet Web site to verify that the applicant is exempt from the payment of the taxes imposed under the Corporation Tax Law.
- (2) Other evidence as the License Official determines is necessary to verify that the applicant is a duly organized mobile home park association of a mobile home park situated in the [City, County, or City and County].
 - Sec. _.04. License Application: Verification.
- The license shall not be issued until the License Official has verified the facts stated in the application and determined that the applicant is qualified.
- Sec. _.05. Annual Licenses.
- A license issued pursuant to this chapter shall be valid until the end of the calendar year, at which time the license shall expire. A new license shall only be obtained upon filing a new application and payment of the license fee. The fact that a license has been issued to an applicant creates no vested right on the part of the licensee to continue to offer bingo for play. The [Governing Body of the City, County, or City and County] expressly reserves the right to amend or repeal this chapter at any time by resolution. If this chapter is repealed, all licenses issued pursuant to this chapter

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shall cease to be effective for any purpose on the effective date of
 the repealing resolution.

- Sec. _.06. Conditions of Licensure.
- (a) Any license issued pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to the conditions contained in Sections 326.3 and 326.4 of the Penal Code, and each licensee shall comply with the requirements of those provisions.
- (b) Each license issued pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to the following additional conditions:
- (1) Bingo games shall not be conducted by any licensee on more than two days during any week, except that a licensee may hold one additional game, at its election, in each calendar quarter.
- (2) The licensed organization is responsible for ensuring that the conditions of this chapter and Sections 326.3 and 326.4 of the Penal Code are complied with by the organization and its officers and members. A violation of any one or more of those conditions or provisions shall constitute cause for the revocation of the organization's license. At the request of the organization, the [Governing Body of the City, County, or City and County] shall hold a public hearing before revoking any license issued pursuant to this chapter.

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- (2) Nothing in this section shall require a city, county, or city and county to use this model ordinance in order to authorize remote ealler bingo.
- (c) (1) To ensure continuity of remote caller bingo games, until June 1, 2012, the local licensing entity may recognize a state license, work permit, or approval of equipment that was issued by the commission pursuant to this section, and in effect on June 30, 2011, including, but not limited to, any of the following:
- (A) An interim license of a person who conducts remote caller bingo games approved by the commission, as of June 30, 2011.
- (B) An interim work permit for personnel employed by an organization that conducts remote caller bingo games.
- (C) An interim approval of equipment used for remote caller bingo games.
- (2) If the local licensing entity decides to recognize a license, work permit, or equipment approval issued by the commission, the local licensing entity shall be responsible for regulatory oversight and enforcement in accordance with the standards and

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procedures applicable within its jurisdiction pursuant to local ordinance.

- (3) Any reference to the commission as the licensing authority for the conduct of remote caller bingo games that appears in a local ordinance adopted prior to the operative date of the act adding this subdivision shall be deemed to refer to the local licensing entity.
- (d) (1) It is a misdemeanor for any person to receive or pay a profit, wage, or salary from any remote caller bingo game, provided that administrative, managerial, technical, financial, and security personnel employed by the organization conducting the bingo game may be paid reasonable fees for services rendered from the revenues of bingo games, as provided in subdivision (m), except that fees paid under those agreements shall not be determined as a percentage of receipts or other revenues from, or be-dependant dependent on the outcome of, the game.

(e)

(2) A violation of *this* subdivision—(d) shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which fine shall be deposited in the general fund of the city, county, or city and county that enacted the ordinance authorizing the remote caller bingo game. A violation of any provision of this section, other than *this* subdivision—(d), is a misdemeanor.

(f)

(e) The city, county, or city and county that enacted the ordinance authorizing the remote caller bingo game, or the Attorney General, may bring an action to enjoin a violation of this section.

(g)

(f) No minors shall be allowed to participate in any remote caller bingo game.

(h)

(g) A remote caller bingo game shall not include any site that is not located within this state.

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(h) An organization authorized to conduct a remote caller bingo game pursuant to subdivision (b) shall conduct the game only on property that is owned or leased by the organization, or the use of which is donated to the organization. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to require that the property that is owned or leased by, or the use of which is donated to, the organization be

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1 used or leased exclusively by, or donated exclusively to, that 2 organization.

(i)

- (i) (1) All remote caller bingo games shall be open to the public, not just to the members of the authorized organization.
- (2) No more than 750 players may participate in a remote caller bingo game in a single location.
- (3) If the Governor of California or the President of the United States declares a state of emergency in response to a natural disaster or other public catastrophe occurring in California, an organization authorized to conduct remote caller bingo games may, while that declaration is in effect, conduct a remote caller bingo game pursuant to this section with more than 750 participants in a single venue if the net proceeds of the game, after deduction of prizes and overhead expenses, are donated to or expended exclusively for the relief of the victims of the disaster or catastrophe, and the organization gives the California Gambling Control Commission local licensing entity at least 10 days' written notice of the intent to conduct that game.
- (4) An organization authorized to conduct remote caller bingo games shall provide the commission local licensing entity with at least-30 10 days' advance written notice of its intent to conduct a remote caller bingo game. That notice shall—include all of the following: be on a form prescribed by the local licensing entity. If the location of the remote caller bingo game changes, the organization shall provide the local licensing entity notice by e-mail, telephone, or fax within 24 hours of the change of location.
- (A) The legal name of the organization and the address of record of the agent upon whom legal notice may be served.
- (B) The locations of the caller and remote players, whether the property is owned by the organization or donated, and if donated, by whom.
 - (C) The name of the licensed caller and site manager.
- (D) The names of administrative, managerial, technical, financial, and security personnel employed.
- (E) The name of the vendor and any person or entity maintaining the equipment used to operate and transmit the game.
- (F) The name of the person designated as having a fiduciary responsibility for the game pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (k).

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(G) The license numbers of all persons specified in subparagraphs (A) to (F), inclusive, who are required to be licensed.

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- (H) A copy of the local ordinance for any city, county, or city and county in which the game will be played. The commission shall post the ordinance on its Internet Web site.
- (j) (1) An organization eligible to conduct a remote caller bingo game pursuant to subdivision (b) shall register annually with the department in order to conduct remote caller bingo games pursuant to this section. The department shall create, by regulation, and provide to eligible nonprofit organizations, upon request, a registration form. The department also shall post the registration form on its Internet Web site. Only the information necessary for the department to implement this section shall be required for completion of the registration form, including, but not limited to, all of the following relative to the eligible organization:
- (A) Name and address of the organization, and a mode of contract, such as a telephone number, for the organization that members of the public and government agencies may use during normal business hours to obtain information about the organization's finances and activities. The telephone number of an official of the organization who can provide that information may be used.
- (B) Federal tax identification number, corporate number issued by the Secretary of State, organization number issued by the Franchise Tax Board, or California charitable trust identification number.
 - (C) Name and title of a responsible fiduciary of the organization.
- (2) The department shall maintain a registry on its Internet Web site of all organizations registered to conduct remote caller bingo pursuant to this section. Prior to issuing a license pursuant to a local ordinance, the local licensing entity shall confirm that an organization applying to operate a remote caller bingo game is registered and in good standing according to the registry available on the department's Internet Web site.
- (3) The department may require an eligible organization to pay an annual registration fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) to cover the actual costs of the department to administer and enforce this section. The department may, by regulation, adjust the annual registration fee as needed to ensure that revenues will fully offset, but not exceed, the actual costs incurred by the department

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pursuant to this section. Fee revenues shall be deposited by the department into the California Bingo Fund.

- (4) The department shall adopt regulations to implement this section. The initial adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation authorized by this section is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and the department is hereby exempted for that purpose from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code. After the initial adoption, amendment, or repeal of an emergency regulation pursuant to this section, the department may request approval from the Office of Administrative Law to readopt the regulation as an emergency regulation pursuant to Section 11346.1 of the Government Code.
- (5) The department shall have concurrent jurisdiction with local law enforcement agencies to enforce this section.
- (k) (1) A remote caller bingo game shall be operated and staffed only by members of the authorized organization that organized it. Those members shall not receive a profit, wage, or salary from any remote caller bingo game. Only the organization authorized to conduct a remote caller bingo game shall operate that game, or participate in the promotion, supervision, or any other phase of a remote caller bingo game. Subject to the provisions of subdivision (m), this subdivision shall not preclude the employment of administrative, managerial, technical, financial, or security personnel who are not members of the authorized organization at a location participating in the remote caller bingo game by the organization conducting the game. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, exclusive or other agreements between the authorized organization and other entities or persons to provide services in the administration, management, or conduct of the game shall not be considered a violation of the prohibition against holding a legally cognizable financial interest in the conduct of the remote caller bingo game by persons or entities other than the charitable organization, or other entity authorized to conduct the remote caller bingo games, provided that those persons or entities obtain the gambling licenses, the key employee licenses, or the work permits required by, and otherwise comply with, Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 19800) of Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code. Fees to be paid under any such those agreements shall be reasonable and shall not be determined as a

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percentage of receipts or other revenues from, or be dependent on the outcome of, the game.

- (2) An authorized organization may contract with a management company to provide business services, including, but not limited to, game accounting and bingo game consulting, including operations of broadcasting and telecasting assistance. An authorized organization that contracts with a management company shall do all of the following:
- (A) Indicate on the application to conduct remote caller bingo games that is submitted to the local licensing entity that it has contracted with a management company. The authorized organization shall notify the local licensing entity in writing if it contracts with a management company subsequent to the submission of its application to the local licensing entity.
- (B) Ensure that the management company has a business license and request a live scan background check for each employee or consultant that has a 10 percent or greater ownership interest in any management company.
- (C) Maintain on file the name, address, and contact numbers of the management company, and provide that information to the department upon request.
- (3) A management company that is retained by an authorized organization to manage a remote caller bingo game shall file all of the following with the department:
- (A) The legal name of the management company and the address of record of the agent upon whom legal notice may be served.
- (B) The physical locations of the caller and each of the remote sites at which remote caller bingo is played.
- (C) The names of any site managers employed by the management company.
- (D) A copy of the local ordinance for each remote site at which remote caller bingo is played.
- (4) The live, physical calling and broadcast of a remote caller bingo game shall be conducted from a jurisdiction that authorizes by local ordinance the conduct of remote caller bingo games.
- (5) Any person who knowingly violates paragraph (3) by providing false information shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000). An action for a civil penalty may be brought by any public prosecutor.

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(6) An organization that conducts a remote caller bingo game shall designate a person as having fiduciary responsibility for the game.

- (*l*) No individual, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity, except the organization authorized to conduct or participate in a remote caller bingo game, shall hold a legally cognizable financial interest in the conduct of such a that game.
- (m) An organization authorized to conduct a remote caller bingo game pursuant to this section shall not have overhead costs exceeding 20 percent of gross sales, except that the limitations of this section shall not apply to one-time, nonrecurring capital acquisitions. For purposes of this subdivision, "overhead costs" includes, but is not limited to, amounts paid for rent and equipment leasing and the reasonable fees authorized to be paid to administrative, managerial, technical, financial, and security personnel employed by the organization pursuant to subdivision (d). For the purpose of keeping its overhead costs below 20 percent of gross sales, an authorized organization may elect to deduct all or a portion of the fees paid to financial institutions for the use and processing of credit card sales from the amount of gross revenues awarded for prizes. In that case, the redirected fees for the use and processing of credit card sales shall not be included in "overhead costs" as defined in the California Remote Caller Bingo Act. Additionally, fees paid to financial institutions for the use and processing of credit card sales shall not be deducted from the proceeds retained by the charitable organization.
- (n) No person shall be allowed to participate in a remote caller bingo game unless the person is physically present at the time and place where the remote caller bingo game is being conducted. A person shall be deemed to be physically present at the place where the remote caller bingo game is being conducted if he or she is present at any of the locations participating in the remote caller bingo game in accordance with this section.
- (o) (1) An organization shall not cosponsor a remote caller bingo game with one or more other organizations unless one of the following is true:
- (A) All all of the cosponsors are affiliated under the master charter or articles and bylaws of a single organization *involved in* the same type of activity.

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(B) All of the cosponsors are affiliated through an organization described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), and have the same Internal Revenue Service activity code.

- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a maximum of 10 unaffiliated organizations described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) may enter into an agreement to cosponsor a remote caller game, provided but that the game shall have not more than 10 locations.
- (3) An organization shall not conduct remote caller bingo more than two days per week, *except that an organization may hold one additional game, at its election, in each calendar quarter.*
- (4) Before sponsoring or operating any game authorized under paragraph (1) or (2), each of the cosponsoring organizations shall have entered into a written agreement, a copy of which shall be provided to the commission, setting forth how the expenses and proceeds of the game are to be allocated among the participating organizations, the bank accounts into which all receipts are to be deposited and from which all prizes are to be paid, and how game records are to be maintained and subjected to annual audit.
- (p) The value of prizes awarded during the conduct of any remote caller bingo game shall not exceed 37 percent of the gross receipts for that game. When an authorized organization elects to deduct fees paid for the use and processing of credit card sales from the amount of gross revenues for that game awarded for prizes, the maximum amount of gross revenues that may be awarded for prizes shall not exceed 37 percent of the gross receipts for that game, less the amount of redirected fees paid for the use and processing of credit card sales. Every remote caller bingo game shall be played until a winner is declared. Progressive prizes are prohibited. The declared winner of a remote caller bingo game shall provide his or her identifying information and a mailing address to the onsite manager of the remote caller bingo game a representative of the organization. Prizes shall be paid only by check; no cash prizes shall be paid. The organization conducting the remote caller bingo game may issue a check to the winner at the time of the game, or may send a check to the declared winner by United States Postal Service-certified mail, return receipt requested. All prize money exceeding state and federal exemption limits on prize money shall be subject to income tax reporting and withholding requirements under applicable state and federal laws and regulations and those reports and withholding shall be

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forwarded, within 10 business days, to the appropriate state or federal agency on behalf of the winner. A report shall accompany the amount withheld identifying the person on whose behalf the money is being sent. Any game interrupted by a transmission failure, electrical outage, or act of God shall be considered void in the location that was affected. A refund for a canceled game or games shall be provided to the purchasers.

- (q) (1) The California Gambling Control Commission shall regulate remote caller bingo, including, but not limited to, licensure and operation. The commission shall establish reasonable criteria regulating, and shall require the licensure of, the following:
- (A) Any person who conducts a remote caller bingo game pursuant to this section, including, but not limited to, an employee, a person having fiduciary responsibility for a remote caller bingo game, a site manager, and a bingo caller.
- (B) Any person who directly or indirectly manufactures, distributes, supplies, vends, leases, or otherwise provides supplies, devices, services, or other equipment designed for use in the playing of a remote caller bingo game by any nonprofit organization.
- (C) Beginning January 31, 2009, or a later date as may be established by the commission, all persons described in subparagraph (A) or (B) may submit to the commission a letter of intent to submit an application for licensure. The letter shall clearly identify the principal applicant, all categories under which the application will be filed, and the names of all those particular individuals who are applying. Each charitable organization shall provide an estimate of the frequency with which it plans to conduct remote caller bingo operations, including the number of locations. The letter of intent may be withdrawn or updated at any time.
- (2) (A) The Department of Justice shall conduct background investigations and conduct field enforcement as it relates to remote ealler bingo consistent with the Gambling Control Act (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 19800) of Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code) and as specified in regulations promulgated by the commission.
- (B) Fees to cover background investigation costs shall be paid and accounted for in accordance with Section 19867 of the Business and Professions Code.

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(3) (A) Every application for a license or approval shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee, the amount of which shall be adopted by the commission by regulation.

- (q) (1) A licensed organization, or a management company contracted with a licensed organization, shall register all of its local bingo licenses with the department. This information shall be made available to the public upon request.
- (2) The department may charge an annual filing fee of two hundred dollars (\$200) to be used to cover the actual costs to administer and enforce the registration requirement described in paragraph (1). Fee revenues shall be deposited by the department into the California Bingo Fund.
- (r) (1) If the local licensing entity requests a background check from the department of any person required to be licensed pursuant to the applicable local ordinance, it shall submit to the department fingerprint images and related information required by the department for the purpose of obtaining information as to the existence and content of a record of state and federal convictions and arrests, including state or federal arrests for which the department establishes that the person is free on bail or on his or her own recognizance pending trial or appeal.
- (2) Upon receipt, the department shall forward requests for federal summary criminal history information pursuant to this section to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The department shall review the information returned from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and compile and disseminate a response to the local licensing entity.
- (3) The department shall provide a state or federal level response to the local licensing entity pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (p) of Section 11105.
- (4) The local licensing entity shall request from the department subsequent arrest notification service, as provided pursuant to Section 11105.2, for persons described in paragraph (1).
- (5) The department shall charge a fee sufficient to cover the cost of processing requests pursuant to this subdivision.

(B)

(6) (A) Fees and revenue collected pursuant to this-paragraph subdivision shall be deposited in the California Bingo Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. The funds deposited in the California Bingo Fund shall be available, upon appropriation by

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the Legislature, for expenditure by—the commission and the department exclusively for the support of the commission and department in carrying out—their its duties and responsibilities under this section—and Section 326.5.

(C)

- (B) A loan is hereby authorized from the Gambling Control Fund to the California Bingo Fund on or after January 1, 2009, in an amount of up to five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) to fund operating, personnel, and other startup costs incurred by the commission relating to this act. Funds from the California Bingo Fund shall be available to the commission upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. The loan shall be subject to all of the following conditions:
- (i) The loan shall be repaid to the Gambling Control Fund as soon as there is sufficient money in the California Bingo Fund to repay the amount loaned, but no later than five years after the date of the loan.
- (ii) Interest on the loan shall be paid from the California Bingo Fund at the rate accruing to moneys in the Pooled Money Investment Account.
- (iii) The terms and conditions of the loan are approved, prior to the transfer of funds, by the Department of Finance pursuant to appropriate fiscal standards.

The commission may assess and collect reasonable fees and deposits as necessary to defray the costs of regulation and oversight.

- (r) The administrative, managerial, technical, financial, and security personnel employed by an organization that conducts remote caller bingo games shall apply for, obtain, and thereafter maintain valid work permits, as defined in Section 19805 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (s) An organization that conducts remote caller bingo games shall retain records in connection with the remote caller bingo game for five years.
- (t) (1) All equipment used for remote caller bingo shall be approved in advance by the California Gambling Control Commission pursuant to regulations adopted pursuant to subdivision (r) of Section 19841 of the Business and Professions Code.

40 (2)

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(t) The California Gambling Control Commission local licensing entity shall monitor operation of the transmission and other equipment used for remote caller bingo, and monitor the game.

- (u) (1) As used in this section, "remote caller bingo game" means a game of bingo, as defined in subdivision (o) of Section 326.5, in which the numbers or symbols on randomly drawn plastic balls are announced by a natural person present at the site at which the live game is conducted, and the organization conducting the bingo game uses audio and video technology to link any of its in-state facilities for the purpose of transmitting the remote calling of a live bingo game from a single location to multiple locations owned, leased, or rented by that organization, or as described in subdivision (o) of this section. The audio or video technology used to link the facilities may include cable, Internet, satellite, broadband, or telephone technology, or any other means of electronic transmission that ensures the secure, accurate, and simultaneous transmission of the announcement of numbers or symbols in the game from the location at which the game is called by a natural person to the remote location or locations at which players may participate in the game. The drawing of each ball bearing a number or symbol by the natural person calling the game shall be visible to all players as the ball is drawn, including through a simultaneous live video feed at remote locations at which players may participate in the game.
- (2) The caller in the live game must be licensed by the California Gambling Control Commission. A game may be called by a nonlicensed caller if the drawing of balls and calling of numbers or symbols by that person is observed and personally supervised by a licensed caller.

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- (2) Remote caller bingo games shall be played using traditional paper or other tangible bingo cards and daubers, and shall not be played by using electronic devices, except card-minding devices, as described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (p) of Section 326.5.
- (4) Prior to conducting a remote caller bingo game, the organization that conducts remote caller bingo shall submit to the commission the controls, methodology, and standards of game play, which shall include, but not be limited to, the equipment used to select bingo numbers and create or originate cards, control or maintenance, distribution to participating locations, and distribution

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to players. Those controls, methodologies, and standards shall be subject to prior approval by the commission, provided that the controls shall be deemed approved by the commission after 90 days from the date of submission unless disapproved.

- (v) A location shall not be eligible to participate in a remote caller bingo game if bingo games are conducted at that location in violation of Section 326.5 or any regulation adopted by the commission pursuant to Section 19841 of the Business and Professions Code, including, but not limited to, a location at which unlawful electronic devices are used.
- (w) (1) The vendor of the equipment used in a remote caller bingo game shall have its books and records audited at least annually by an independent California certified public accountant and shall submit the results of that audit to the California Gambling Control Commission within 120 days after the close of the vendor's fiscal year. In addition, the California Gambling Control Commission may audit the books and records of the vendor at any time.
- (2) An authorized organization that conducts remote caller bingo games shall provide copies of the records pertaining to those games to the California Gambling Control Commission within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter. In addition, those records shall be audited by an independent California certified public accountant at least annually and copies of the audit reports shall be provided to the California Gambling Control Commission within 120 days after the close of the organization's fiscal year. The audit report shall account for the annual amount of fees paid to financial institutions for the use and processing of credit card sales by the authorized organization and the amount of fees for the use and processing of credit card sales redirected from "overhead costs" and deducted from the amount of gross revenues awarded for prizes.
- (3) The costs of the licensing and audits required by this section shall be borne by the person or entity required to be licensed or audited. The audit shall enumerate the receipts for remote caller bingo, the prizes disbursed, the overhead costs, and the amount retained by the nonprofit organization. The commission may audit the books and records of an organization that conducts remote ealler bingo games at any time.

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(4) If, during an audit, the commission identifies practices in violation of this section, the license for the audited entity may be suspended pending review and hearing before the commission for a final determination.

- (5) No audit required to be conducted by the commission shall commence before January 1, 2010.
- (w) (1) The department may audit the books and records of a licensed organization or a management company contracted by a licensed organization to conduct remote caller bingo at any time and may charge a fee for the audit sufficient to cover the costs of performing the audit. An audit shall be contingent upon the Legislature appropriating funds for this purpose. Any information collected in the course of an audit shall be made available to the public upon request.
- (2) A management company contracted with a licensed organization shall retain an independent California certified public accountant to conduct an annual audit of its books and records. The results of the audit shall be submitted to the department within 120 days after the close of the management company's fiscal year.
- (x) (1) The provisions of this section are severable. If any provision of this section or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if paragraph (1) or (3) (2) of subdivision (u), or the application of either of those provisions, is held invalid, this entire section shall be invalid.
- (y) The commission shall submit a report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2012, on the fundraising effectiveness and regulation of remote caller bingo, and other matters that are relevant to the public interest regarding remote caller bingo.

31 (z)

- (y) The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:
- 33 (1) "Commission" means the California Gambling Control 34 Commission.
 - (2) "Department" means the Department of Justice.
 - (3) "Local licensing entity" means the city, county, or city and county.
 - (4) "Management company" means any person or business organization retained by the licensed organization to install equipment necessary to the electronic transmission of remote caller

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bingo to locations in addition to the site where the game is being
called. "Management company" also means any person or
business organization retained by the licensed organization to
operate the electronic transmission of the remote caller bingo
game to any or all remote sites in addition to the site from which
the game is being called.

(5) "Organization" means the principal organization that the cosponsors are affiliated with. All cosponsors shall be considered part of the organization with one person serving as the fiduciary for the organization and all affiliated cosponsors.

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- (6) "Person" includes a natural person, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, trust, joint venture, association, or any other business organization.
 - SEC. 4. Section 326.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 326.5. (a) Neither the prohibition on gambling in this chapter nor in Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 330) applies to any bingo game that is conducted in a city, county, or city and county pursuant to an ordinance enacted under Section 19 of Article IV of the State California Constitution, if the ordinance allows games to be conducted only in accordance with this section, and only by organizations exempted from the payment of the bank and corporation tax by Sections 23701a, 23701b, 23701d, 23701e, 23701f, 23701g, 23701k, 23701w, and 23701*l, and 23701w* of the Revenue and Taxation Code, and by mobilehome park associations, senior citizens organizations, and charitable organizations affiliated with a school district; and if the receipts of those games are used only for charitable purposes. The ordinance may be amended by resolution of the governing body of the city, county, or city and county to allow a remote caller bingo game to be played or conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 326.3.
- (b) It is a misdemeanor for any person to receive or pay a profit, wage, or salary from any bingo game authorized by Section 19 of Article IV of the State California Constitution. Security personnel employed by the organization conducting the bingo game may be paid from the revenues of bingo games, as provided in subdivisions (j) and (k).
- (c) A violation of subdivision (b) shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which fine is deposited in the general fund of the city, county, or city and county

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that enacted the ordinance authorizing the bingo game. A violation of any provision of this section, other than subdivision (b), is a misdemeanor.

- (d) The city, county, or city and county that enacted the ordinance authorizing the bingo game may bring an action to enjoin a violation of this section.
 - (e) No minors shall be allowed to participate in any bingo game.
- (f) An organization authorized to conduct bingo games pursuant to subdivision (a) shall conduct a bingo game only on property owned or leased by it, or property whose use is donated to the organization, and which property is used by that organization for an office or for performance of the purposes for which the organization is organized. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to require that the property owned or leased by, or whose use is donated to, the organization be used or leased exclusively by, or donated exclusively to, that organization.
- (g) All bingo games shall be open to the public, not just to the members of the authorized organization.
- (h) A bingo game shall be operated and staffed only by members of the authorized organization that organized it. Those members shall not receive a profit, wage, or salary from any bingo game. Only the organization authorized to conduct a bingo game shall operate such a game, or participate in the promotion, supervision, or any other phase of a bingo game. This subdivision does not preclude the employment of security personnel who are not members of the authorized organization at a bingo game by the organization conducting the game.
- (i) No individual, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity, except the organization authorized to conduct a bingo game, shall hold a financial interest in the conduct of a bingo game.
- (j) With respect to organizations exempt from payment of the bank and corporation tax by Section 23701d of the Revenue and Taxation Code, all profits derived from a bingo game shall be kept in a special fund or account and shall not be commingled with any other fund or account. Those profits shall be used only for charitable purposes.
- (k) With respect to other organizations authorized to conduct bingo games pursuant to this section, all proceeds derived from a bingo game shall be kept in a special fund or account and shall not be commingled with any other fund or account. Proceeds are the

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receipts of bingo games conducted by organizations not within subdivision (j). Those proceeds shall be used only for charitable purposes, except as follows:

- (1) The proceeds may be used for prizes.
- (2) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a portion of the proceeds, not to exceed 20 percent of the proceeds before the deduction for prizes, or two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per month, whichever is less, may be used for the rental of property and for overhead, including the purchase of bingo equipment, administrative expenses, security equipment, and security personnel.
- (B) For the purposes of bingo games conducted by the Lake Elsinore Elks Lodge, a portion of the proceeds, not to exceed 20 percent of the proceeds before the deduction for prizes, or three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per month, whichever is less, may be used for the rental of property and for overhead, including the purchase of bingo equipment, administrative expenses, security equipment, and security personnel. Any amount of the proceeds that is additional to that permitted under subparagraph (A), up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000), shall be used for the purpose of financing the rebuilding of the facility and the replacement of equipment that was destroyed by fire in 2007. The exception to subparagraph (A) that is provided by this subparagraph shall remain in effect only until the cost of rebuilding the facility is repaid, or January 1, 2019, whichever occurs first.
 - (3) The proceeds may be used to pay license fees.
- (4) A city, county, or city and county that enacts an ordinance permitting bingo games may specify in the ordinance that if the monthly gross receipts from bingo games of an organization within this subdivision exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), a minimum percentage of the proceeds shall be used only for charitable purposes not relating to the conducting of bingo games and that the balance shall be used for prizes, rental of property, overhead, administrative expenses, and payment of license fees. The amount of proceeds used for rental of property, overhead, and administrative expenses is subject to the limitations specified in paragraph (2).
- (*l*) (1) A city, county, or city and county may impose a license fee on each organization that it authorizes to conduct bingo games. The fee, whether for the initial license or renewal, shall not exceed

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fifty dollars (\$50) annually, except as provided in paragraph (2). If an application for a license is denied, one-half of any license fee paid shall be refunded to the organization.

- (2) In lieu of the license fee permitted under paragraph (1), a city, county, or city and county may impose a license fee of fifty dollars (\$50) paid upon application. If an application for a license is denied, one-half of the application fee shall be refunded to the organization. An additional fee for law enforcement and public safety costs incurred by the city, county, or city and county that are directly related to bingo activities may be imposed and shall be collected monthly by the city, county, or city and county issuing the license; however, the fee shall not exceed the actual costs incurred in providing the service.
- (m) No person shall be allowed to participate in a bingo game, unless the person is physically present at the time and place where the bingo game is being conducted.
- (n) The total value of prizes available to be awarded during the conduct of any bingo games shall not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) in cash or kind, or both, for each separate game which is held.
- (o) As used in this section, "bingo" means a game of chance in which prizes are awarded on the basis of designated numbers or symbols that are marked or covered by the player on a tangible card in the player's possession and that conform to numbers or symbols, selected at random and announced by a live caller. Notwithstanding Section 330c, as used in this section, the game of bingo includes tangible cards having numbers or symbols that are concealed and preprinted in a manner providing for distribution of prizes. Electronics or video displays shall not be used in connection with the game of bingo, except in connection with the caller's drawing of numbers or symbols and the public display of that drawing, and except as provided in subdivision (p). The winning cards shall not be known prior to the game by any person participating in the playing or operation of the bingo game. All preprinted cards shall bear the legend, "for sale or use only in a bingo game authorized under California law and pursuant to local ordinance." Only a covered or marked tangible card possessed by a player and presented to an attendant may be used to claim a prize. It is the intention of the Legislature that bingo as defined in this subdivision applies exclusively to this section and shall not be

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applied in the construction or enforcement of any other provision of law.

- (p) (1) Players who are physically present at a bingo game may use hand-held, portable card-minding devices, as described in this subdivision, to assist in monitoring the numbers or symbols announced by a live caller as those numbers or symbols are called in a live game. Card-minding devices may not be used in connection with any game where a bingo card may be sold or distributed after the start of the ball draw for that game. A card-minding device shall do all of the following:
- (A) Be capable of storing in the memory of the device bingo faces of tangible cards purchased by a player.
- (B) Provide a means for bingo players to input manually each individual number or symbol announced by a live caller.
- (C) Compare the numbers or symbols entered by the player to the bingo faces previously stored in the memory of the device.
- (D) Identify winning bingo patterns that exist on the stored bingo faces.
- (2) A card-minding device shall perform no functions involving the play of the game other than those described in paragraph (1). Card-minding devices shall not do any of the following:
- (A) Be capable of accepting or dispensing any coins, currency, or other representative of value or on which value has been encoded.
- (B) Be capable of monitoring any bingo card face other than the faces of the tangible bingo card or cards purchased by the player for that game.
- (C) Display or represent the game result through any means, including, but not limited to, video or mechanical reels or other slot machine or casino game themes, other than highlighting the winning numbers or symbols marked or covered on the tangible bingo cards or giving an audio alert that the player's card has a prize-winning pattern.
- (D) Determine the outcome of any game or be physically or electronically connected to any component that determines the outcome of a game or to any other bingo equipment, including, but not limited to, the ball call station, or to any other card-minding device. No other player-operated or player-activated electronic or electromechanical device or equipment is permitted to be used in connection with a bingo game.

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(3) (A) A card-minding device shall be approved in advance by the commission as meeting the requirements of this section and any additional requirements stated in regulations adopted by the commission. Any proposed material change to the device, including any change to the software used by the device, shall be submitted to the commission and approved by the commission prior to implementation.

- (B) In accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 19800) of Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code, the commission shall establish reasonable criteria for, and require the licensure of, any person that directly or indirectly manufactures, distributes, supplies, vends, leases, or otherwise provides eard-minding devices or other supplies, equipment, or services related to card-minding devices designed for use in the playing of bingo games by any nonprofit organization.
- (C) A person or entity that supplies or services any card-minding device shall meet all licensing requirements established by the commission in regulations.
- (4) The costs of any testing, certification, license, or determination required by this subdivision shall be borne by the person or entity seeking it.
- (5) On and after January 1, 2010, the commission and the Department of Justice may inspect all card-minding devices at any time without notice, and may immediately prohibit the use of any device that does not comply with the requirements of subdivision (r) of Section 19841 of the Business and Professions Code. The Department of Justice may at any time, without notice, impound any device the use of which has been prohibited by the commission.
- (6) The California Gambling Control Commission shall issue regulations to implement the requirements of this subdivision and may issue regulations regarding the means by which the operator of a bingo game, as required by applicable law, may offer assistance to a player with disabilities in order to enable that player to participate in a bingo game, provided that the means of providing that assistance shall not be through any electronic, electromechanical, or other device or equipment that accepts the insertion of any coin, currency, token, credit card, or other means of transmitting value, and does not constitute or is not a part of a system that constitutes a video lottery terminal, slot machine, or device prohibited by Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 330).

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1 (7) The following definitions apply for purposes of this 2 subdivision:

- (A) "Commission" means the California Gambling Control Commission.
- (B) "Person" includes a natural person, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, trust, joint venture, association, or any other business organization.
- SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.
- SEC. 6. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

The California Gambling Control Commission's funding authority for the remote caller bingo program, which is a loan from the Gambling Control Fund, and limited-term positions expired on June 30, 2011. Without that funding authority and those positions, the commission cannot perform work related to the remote caller bingo program after June 30, 2011. In order to provide continuity for charitable organizations that are conducting remote caller bingo at the earliest possible time, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.

SECTION 1. Section 216 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

- 216. (a) "Public utility" includes every common carrier, toll bridge corporation, pipeline corporation, gas corporation, electrical corporation, telephone corporation, telegraph corporation, water corporation, sewer system corporation, and heat corporation, where the service is performed for, or the commodity is delivered to, the public or any portion thereof.
- (b) Whenever any common carrier, toll bridge corporation, pipeline corporation, gas corporation, electrical corporation, telephone corporation, telegraph corporation, water corporation,

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sewer system corporation, or heat corporation performs a service for, or delivers a commodity to, the public or any portion thereof for which any compensation or payment whatsoever is received, that common carrier, toll bridge corporation, pipeline corporation, gas corporation, electrical corporation, telephone corporation, telegraph corporation, water corporation, sewer system corporation, or heat corporation, is a public utility subject to the jurisdiction, control, and regulation of the commission and the provisions of this part.

- (c) When any person or corporation performs any service for, or delivers any commodity to, any person, private corporation, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that in turn either directly or indirectly, mediately or immediately, performs that service for, or delivers that commodity to, the public or any portion thereof, that person or corporation is a public utility subject to the jurisdiction, control, and regulation of the commission and the provisions of this part.
- (d) Ownership or operation of a facility that employs eogeneration technology or produces power from other than a conventional power source or the ownership or operation of a facility which employs landfill gas technology does not make a corporation or person a public utility within the meaning of this section solely because of the ownership or operation of that facility.
- (e) Any corporation or person engaged directly or indirectly in developing, producing, transmitting, distributing, delivering, or selling any form of heat derived from geothermal or solar resources or from cogeneration technology to any privately owned or publicly owned public utility, or to the public or any portion thereof, is not a public utility within the meaning of this section solely by reason of engaging in any of those activities.
- (f) The ownership or operation of a facility that sells compressed natural gas at retail to the public for use only as a motor vehicle fuel, and the selling of compressed natural gas at retail from that facility to the public for use only as a motor vehicle fuel, does not make the corporation or person a public utility within the meaning of this section solely because of that ownership, operation, or sale.
- (g) Ownership or operation of a facility that is an exempt wholesale generator, as defined in the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 16451(6)), does not make

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a corporation or person a public utility within the meaning of this section, solely due to the ownership or operation of that facility.

- (h) The ownership, control, operation, or management of an electric plant used for direct transactions or participation directly or indirectly in direct transactions, as permitted by subdivision (b) of Section 365, sales into a market established and operated by the Independent System Operator or any other wholesale electricity market, or the use or sale as permitted under subdivisions (b) to (d), inclusive, of Section 218, shall not make a corporation or person a public utility within the meaning of this section solely because of that ownership, participation, or sale.
- (i) A corporation or person engaged directly or indirectly in developing, producing, delivering, participating in, or selling interests in, a community facility pursuant to Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 2830) of Part 2, is not a public utility within the meaning of this section solely by reason of engaging in any of those activities.
- SEC. 2. Section 218 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:
- 218. (a) "Electrical corporation" includes every corporation or person owning, controlling, operating, or managing any electric plant for compensation within this state, except where electricity is generated on or distributed by the producer through private property solely for its own use or the use of its tenants and not for sale or transmission to others.
- (b) "Electrical corporation" does not include a corporation or person employing cogeneration technology or producing power from other than a conventional power source for the generation of electricity solely for any one or more of the following purposes:
 - (1) Its own use or the use of its tenants.
- (2) The use of or sale to not more than two other corporations or persons solely for use on the real property on which the electricity is generated or on real property immediately adjacent thereto, unless there is an intervening public street constituting the boundary between the real property on which the electricity is generated and the immediately adjacent property and one or more of the following applies:
- (A) The real property on which the electricity is generated and the immediately adjacent real property is not under common ownership or control, or that common ownership or control was

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gained solely for purposes of sale of the electricity so generated and not for other business purposes.

- (B) The useful thermal output of the facility generating the electricity is not used on the immediately adjacent property for petroleum production or refining.
- (C) The electricity furnished to the immediately adjacent property is not utilized by a subsidiary or affiliate of the corporation or person generating the electricity.
- (3) Sale or transmission to an electrical corporation or state or local public agency, but not for sale or transmission to others, unless the corporation or person is otherwise an electrical corporation.
- (c) "Electrical corporation" does not include a corporation or person employing landfill gas technology for the generation of electricity for any one or more of the following purposes:
- (1) Its own use or the use of not more than two of its tenants located on the real property on which the electricity is generated.
- (2) The use of or sale to not more than two other corporations or persons solely for use on the real property on which the electricity is generated.
- (3) Sale or transmission to an electrical corporation or state or local public agency.
- (d) "Electrical corporation" does not include a corporation or person employing digester gas technology for the generation of electricity for any one or more of the following purposes:
- (1) Its own use or the use of not more than two of its tenants located on the real property on which the electricity is generated.
- (2) The use of or sale to not more than two other corporations or persons solely for use on the real property on which the electricity is generated.
- (3) Sale or transmission to an electrical corporation or state or local public agency, if the sale or transmission of the electricity service to a retail customer is provided through the transmission system of the existing local publicly owned electric utility or electrical corporation of that retail customer.
- (e) "Electrical corporation" does not include an independent solar energy producer, as defined in Article 3 (commencing with Section 2868) of Chapter 9 of Part 2.
- (f) The amendments made to this section at the 1987 portion of the 1987–88 Regular Session of the Legislature do not apply to

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any corporation or person employing cogeneration technology or producing power from other than a conventional power source for the generation of electricity that physically produced electricity prior to January 1, 1989, and furnished that electricity to immediately adjacent real property for use thereon prior to January 1, 1989.

(g) A corporation or person engaged directly or indirectly in developing, producing, delivering, participating in, or selling interests in, a community facility pursuant to Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 2830) of Part 2, is not an electrical corporation within the meaning of this section solely by reason of engaging in any of those activities.

SEC. 3. Section 2826.5 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed. SEC. 4. Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 2830) of Part 2 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed.

SEC. 5. Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 2830) is added to Part 2 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code, to read:

CHAPTER 7.5. COMMUNITY-BASED RENEWABLE ENERGY SELF-GENERATION PROGRAM

2830. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Despite the fact that all California utility customers fund current self-generation programs, residential and commercial renters, small businesses, public entities, and low-and moderate-income Californians usually do not have the ability to participate fully in current self-generation programs. The purpose of this chapter is to provide all Californians with the opportunity to self-generate clean, renewable power through the Community-Based Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program. It is in the public interest to promote broader participation in renewable self-generation by California residents, public agencies

renewable self-generation by California residents, public agencies, and businesses by the development of community renewable energy facilities in which participants are entitled to generate and receive

renewable power through an over-the-fence transaction.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that public schools have the authority to invest in renewable power as provided in this chapter. Energy usage is one of the most significant cost pressures facing public schools at a time when schools have been forced to cut essential programs, increase classroom sizes, and send pink -35— SB 383

slips to teachers throughout the state. Schools may use the savings for restoring funds for salaries, student achievement, facility maintenance, and other budgetary needs. The energy projects that will go forward under this chapter would create new green construction jobs, stimulate the economy, generate funding, and provide more clean renewable power to customers.

- (c) Community-based renewable power will contribute to the achievement of the 33 percent renewables portfolio standard in a cost-effective manner and will assist in meeting the state's zero net energy buildings goals. This chapter provides job creation, environmental protection, and school funding for those who choose to make the investment in community-based renewable energy self-generation facilities.
- 2831. As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (a) "Benefiting account" means one or more accounts designated to receive a bill credit pursuant to Section 2832.
- (b) "Bill credit" means an amount of money credited to one or more benefiting accounts based on the percentage share of the community facility that is assigned to the account.
- (c) "Community facility" means a renewable energy facility that meets all of the following requirements:
 - (1) Has a generating capacity of no more than 20 megawatts.
- (2) Is an eligible renewable energy resource, as defined in Article 16 (commencing with Section 399.11) of Part 1.
- (3) The electrical output of the facility is measured by a production meter capable of recording production in real time.
 - (4) Sells subscriptions to the electrical output of the facility.
 - (5) Is located in California.

- (d) "Electrical utility" means an electrical corporation, as defined in Section 218.
- (e) "Local government" means a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, political subdivision, or other local governmental entity.
- (f) "Subscriber" means a retail customer of an electric utility who owns a subscription and who has designated one or more benefiting accounts to which the subscription shall be attributed, including a local government, the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California.

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(g) "Subscriber organization" means any for-profit or nonprofit organization or business, created and operating pursuant to law, whose purpose is to beneficially own or operate a community facility for the subscribers to the community facility.

- (h) "Subscription" means an interest in a community facility.
- 2832. (a) (1) A retail customer of an electrical utility may purchase a subscription in a community facility for the purpose of receiving a bill credit to offset all or a portion of the customer's electricity usage. The subscriber shall designate one or more benefiting accounts to which the subscription shall be attributed.
- (2) To be eligible to be designated as a benefiting account, the account shall be for service to premises located within the geographical boundaries of the service territory of the electrical utility containing the community facility, or within the geographical boundaries of a contiguous service territory, if the electrical utility and the utility for that service territory have entered into an agreement enabling the connection of the benefiting account to the community facility.
- (3) The benefiting account shall be metered on a time-of-use tariff.
- (b) (1) For community facilities that are interconnected at the transmission level, the bill credit shall be calculated based upon the time-of-use electricity generation component of the electricity usage charge of the benefiting account, multiplied by the quantity of electricity generated by the community facility that is assigned to the benefiting account pursuant to this section.
- (2) For community facilities that are interconnected at the distribution level, the bill credit shall be calculated based upon the time-of-use electricity generation and transmission component of the electricity usage charge of the benefiting account, multiplied by the quantity of electricity generated by the community facility that is assigned to the benefiting account pursuant to this section.
- (c) (1) Each subscription shall be sized to represent at least one kilowatt of the community facility's generating capacity.
- (2) A subscriber shall not purchase more than 2 megawatts of eapacity in any single community facility. This subdivision does not apply to a local government.
- (3) A subscriber organization may beneficially own or operate a community facility for the subscribers to the community facility.

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A community facility may be built, owned, or operated by a third party under contract with a subscriber organization.

- (4) Prior to a sale of a subscription, the subscriber organization shall provide a disclosure to the customer that, at a minimum, includes all of the following:
- (A) A good faith estimate of the annual kilowatthours to be delivered by the community facility based on the size of the subscription.
- (B) A plain language explanation of the terms under which the bill credits will be calculated.
- (C) A plain language explanation of the contract provisions regulating the disposition or transfer of the subscription.
- (5) The commission shall not regulate the prices paid for the shares of a community facility.
- (d) Local governments may aggregate their loads for the purpose of participating in a community facility pursuant to this section.
- (e) (1) A subscriber organization shall provide to the electrical utility information on the identity of the benefiting accounts that will receive a bill credit pursuant to this section not less then 30 days prior to the commencement of the operations of the community facility.
- (2) For a local government that elects to aggregate its loads for the purpose of purchasing a subscription, if the local government has more than one benefiting account the owner or operator of the facility shall designate the specific accounts and percentage allocations to which the bill credit shall apply.
- (3) A subscriber organization shall be responsible for all costs of metering and shall retain production data for a period of 36 months. The subscriber organization shall provide real-time meter data to the electrical utility and shall make the data available to the subscribers upon request.
- (f) (1) Not more frequently than once per month, and upon providing the electrical utility with a minimum of 30 days, notice, the subscriber organization may change, add, or remove a benefiting account. If the owner of a benefiting account transfers service to a new benefiting account, the electrical utility shall transfer any credit remaining from the previous account to the new account.

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(2) A subscriber organization shall be responsible for providing the electrical utility, on a monthly basis, the percentage shares to be used to determine the bill credit to each benefiting account.

- (g) (1) An electrical utility shall bill a benefiting account for all electricity usage, and for each bill component, at the rate schedule applicable to the benefiting account, including any cost-responsibility surcharge or other cost recovery mechanism, as determined by the commission, to reimburse the Department of Water Resources for purchases of electricity pursuant to Division 27 (commencing with Section 80000) of the Water Code. Community facilities shall not be subject to any other departing load charge.
- (2) An electrical utility shall subtract the bill credit applicable to the benefiting account. The generation component credited to the benefiting account shall not include the cost-responsibility surcharge or other cost recovery mechanism, as determined by the commission, to reimburse the Department of Water Resources for purchases of electricity pursuant to Division 27 (commencing with Section 80000) of the Water Code. The electrical utility shall ensure that the subscriber receives the full bill credit to which it is entitled.
- (3) If during the billing cycle the electricity usage charge exceeds the bill credit, the benefiting account shall be billed for the difference.
- (4) If during the billing cycle the bill credit exceeds the electricity usage charges, the difference shall be carried forward as a financial credit to the next billing cycle.
- (5) After the electricity usage charge and the credit are determined for the last billing cycle of a 12-month period, the electrical utility shall apply the net surplus electricity attributed to the benefiting account as a bill credit for kilowatthours subsequently supplied by the electrical utility to the subscribers, if the electricity generated by the community facility during the 12-month period exceeds the electricity supplied by the electrical utility during that same period.
- (h) A subscriber organization shall provide not less than 120 days, notice to the electrical utility prior to the date the community facility becomes operational.
- (i) If a subscriber sells or cancels its interest in, or contract with the owner or operator of, the community facility, or sells the

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electricity generated by the community facility in a manner that is not authorized by this section, upon the date of that event, no further bill credit may be earned pursuant to this section, and only credit earned prior to that date may be assigned by the subscriber organization to a new benefiting account.

- (j) The electrical utility shall own the renewable energy credits generated by a community facility. The electricity generated by community facilities shall be taken into account in determining whether the electrical utility has met its renewables portfolio requirements under Article 16 (commencing with Section 399.11) of Part 1.
- (k) This section does not require an electrical utility to purchase electricity from a community facility.
- (1) An electrical utility shall ensure that requests for establishment of bill credits and changes to benefiting accounts are processed in a time period not to exceed 30 days from the date it receives the request.
- (m) (1) A community facility may elect to provide energy only or energy and capacity. An electrical utility shall ensure that a request for a distribution level interconnection agreement from a community facility is processed in a time period not to exceed 90 working days from the date the electrical utility receives a completed application for interconnection.
- (2) All costs associated with interconnection are the responsibility of the owner or operator of the community facility. The community facility shall apply for transmission level interconnections through the Independent System Operator's generation interconnection process.
- (n) An electrical utility shall cooperate fully with community facilities to implement this section.
- (o) An electrical utility shall comply with the requirements applicable to commercial speech described in Public Utilities Commission Decision 10-05-050 as applied to the development, sale of subscriptions, and operation of community facilities. Community facilities may file a complaint with the commission for violation of this subdivision.
- SEC. 6. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or

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- 1 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty
- 2 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of
- 3 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within
- 4 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California
- 5 Constitution.